THE BOMBAY COURIER

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRCE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is proposed

VOL. XLVII. THURSDAY 7 FEBRUARY, 1839. NO. 3210

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES BARRON, AN INSOLVENT.

PERSONS by whom Watches, Clocks, Articles of Plate or Jewellery may have been left with the abovenamed Insolvent for repair, are requested to attend at their earliest convenience, at the House in Rampart Row, lately occupied by the Insolvent, in order that the same may be delivered over on payment of any balance of account which may stand in the books of the Insolvent against the several parties to whom they may respectively belong. Bombay, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Common Assignee's office, 6th February 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday the 13th instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and* Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence Mazagon, next door to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Esq. The neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware of *Dr. G. A Stewart*, proceeding to England, consisting of a handsome Jackwood Dining Table in 4 pieces, Sofa and Round Tables, Handsome Damasks Couches with Chairs to match, an Elegant 6 light Chandelier, double branch Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, Best English Silver Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, ditto Forks, a beautiful centre Piece, Liquor and Cruet frames; A Rich Cut Glass Dessert set, Superior Dinner Services, a Beautiful Dessert and Tea set of fawn Color and gold with painted Landscape Center, Breakfast sets, a well fitted Camp Case, Four post and other bedsteads, a fine DressingGlass, Ladies toilet, Tables, washing Stands, Wadrobes, Side Boards, Cookroom Furniture, Cooking Pots, and the usual requisites of a well furnished establishment.

AT NOON.—Unless previously disposed of, a Bengal built Shigram, a strong serviceable Shigram Horse, and a fine Arab riding Horse that has carried a Lady. Catalogues are in course of preparation, and the Property will be on view from the 10th instant.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co., have received for sale on Commission, some of the latest Foreign Music for Piano, with accompaniments for other instruments, as also for the voice.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO., Have received for sale on Commission, just landed from the "*Allalivie*.

A new Bengal built Shigram.

A second hand ditto.

ALSO, some fresh imported Genuine Manilla Cigars. Price Rs. 15 per box.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On or about the 5th Proximo, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "*Shrubbery*" the Household furniture, and property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, leaving Bombay. The same consists of Handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services, Handsome Household Furniture of every description, a very Handsome Rose Wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"—Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps. A Handsome eight Day French Clock—Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops—A Patent Steel Spring Bed for large Bedstead—A Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a Pair of Mahogany Easy Chairs upon the same principle—Dispense furniture, Cooking Utensils &c.

ALSO,

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness—A double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness—two Pairs of Grey Carriage Horses—a Grey Saddle Horse, two Bay Saddle Horses, have been ridden by Ladies—Ladies and Gentlemens Saddles and Bridles—Two Palanquins &c. &c.

Further particulars will be given in future Advertisements and Catalogues will be published.—No. 10 Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th February, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

Courier Office, 7th February 1839

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 7th February 1839.

IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED

A SECOND EDITION OF

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the House of Peers and Commons; the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign; Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, aud the Civil and Indian Navy Lists to the 15th *February* instant.

Courier Office, 7th February 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Assessor's Books of Assessment for the year 1839-40 upon the Houses, within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office, Mazagon, for one month from this date; during which period, and *no longer* appeals will be received,

G. NOTON.
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, 5th February, 1839.

આ•લખેઆથી•ખબર•આપીએચજે•શ્રી•મુમબજ•શેફેરની•ફ્દમાંનાં•ઘરોનાં•ટાકરા બાબત•શંને ૧૮૩૯ તથા• ૧૮૪૦ ન્ુ•૬૫ તર•જે•ફાલ•ટાકરાનાં•પજશા•વશ્ુલ•કરે છે•તેની•આરીશમાં•શ્રી•મજગાંમમાં•ફુધા ફુ•રાખુછે•આજ•દંનથી•માશ ૧ એક•શ્ુધી જેકોજને•તપાશવું•હોએતે•તાંફાં•તપાશે અને•એ•બાબે•પોતાની•અરજ•કરવી•હોએતો તે•મુદતમાં•કરે•મુદત પછે•શાંભલવાનો•નફીક તા• ૬ઠી ફેબરવારીશંને ૧૮૩૯ અંગરેજી જી—નોટન

પીશ•જુશતીશનો•કલારક

जाहीर खबर

ह्या लिहीण्या वरून खबर कळावी कीं मंबई शेहरच्या हदातल्या घराच्या टाकसा बाबद संन १८३९ व १८४० साचा दपतरें जो संप्रत टाकसाचे पैसे वसुल करीतो त्याच्या हाफोसांत माजगावांत उघडा ठेवली आहेत आज पासुन महीना १ पर्यंत ज्या कोण्हास तपासायांचा असेल त्याणे तेथे जाउन तपासावी आणि ह्या बाबद आपला आर्ज करावयाचा असलातर तो तक्यांत करावा मुदत झाल्यावर ऐकनार नाहीं तारीख ५ वी फेब्रवारी सन १८३९ इंयेजी.

जो नोटन.

पोस जष्टीस क्लार्क.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Tenders to endure from 1st April next, for a period of one, two or three years, will be received at the Office of the Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices in the Town Hall until noon of the 19th Instant, for restoring to their original form and repairing and keeping in repair, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Repairs for the time being, the whole of the Streets and Roads in the Fort, and within the limits of the Town of Bombay and for restoring, repairing and keeping in repair in like manner for the same period, all Drains, Walls, Barriers and other things, which may be considered by the said Superintendent of Repairs for the time being, to appertain to the said Streets and Roads; also for cleaning and keeping clean to the satisfaction of the above said Superintendent of Repairs for the same period or periods, all the covered and cross Drains, appertaining to the said Streets and Roads.

At the same time and place, separate Tenders will be received for watering from the first of April to the fifteenth of June, and from the first of October to the first of April, for a period of one, two, or three years, from the first of April next, to the satisfaction of the said Superintendent of Repairs, certain of the Streets and Roads of the Fort and within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, either with salt or brackish water, or water taken from such Tanks and Wells, only as may be from time to time pointed out by the Superintendent of Repairs for the time being.

The contractor, whose tender for either of the above works may be accepted, will be required to accede to certain conditions and will subject himself to certain penalties for breaches in the performance of his contract, specifications of which conditions and penalties may be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, between the hours of ten and four every day, except Sunday.

Separate Lists of the Streets, Roads, and Drains, comprised in the repairing contract and of the Roads and Streets comprized in the watering contract may also be seen at the same Office.

Payments to the contractor to each contract will be made monthly under certificates from the Superintendent of repairs, for the time being, that the repairing and watering for the previous month have been respectively performed to his satisfaction, in case of failure wherein, respectively, the Superintendent will after giving written notice to the contractor, proceed to make the required repair or watering as the case may require, the expence of which will be deducted from the next and succeeding monthly payments to the contractor until the amount be liquidated.

Every person submitting a Tender will be required to lodge with it a sum of Rupees five hundred, to be forfeited in case of his delaying or evading the Execution of his contract, should his Tender be accepted.

Security will be required from each Contractor, himself in half the Annual amount contracted for, and two securities (whose names must be inserted in the Tender) in the other half, to be forfeited on failure of the due performance of his Contract.

The Tender must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and forwarded on or before noon of the day specified, and all persons so tendering must appear before Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace with their securities upon the above named day, at their office in the Town Hall.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

રાંણીનાં•શ્ુલેફનાં • અમલદારોનાં•મેફેતાની•આકરીશમો•શ્રી•ટાકુન•ફાલમો• તારીખ ૧૯ મી•ચાલતા•મરીનાંનીએને•ફીને•બપોર•શ્ુધી—તારીખ ૧ લી•આપરેલ• આવતા• મરીનાંનીથીતે•એક•અથવા•બે•અથવા•તરંણ•વરશો•શ્ુધીનાં•મુદતાના•પરપોજલો• લેશે•તે•ફોટમોનાં•તથા•મુમબજની•શારફદ• તુલીકનાં•શરવે•રશતાઓ•તથા • મોફોલા ઓ જે•શ્ુપરજનતેનડેનટ•અક•રપેરશ•ફોશે તેની•ખાતર•જમાંનો•અશલ•પરમાંણે• કર વા•તથા•શમારવા•તથા•શારીપખે•રાખવા• તથા•કુપર•કફેલી•મુદત•શ્ુધી•શરવે• ગત રો•તથા•દેવાલો•તથા•બારીઅર•એટલે•શર ફદો•તથા•ખીજુ•જે•કાંજ•કે•જે• શ્ુપરજન તેનડેનટ•અક•રપેરશની•નજરમો•આવશે• તે•મુજબ•એજ•મોફોલાઓ•તથા•રશતાઓ ને•લગાતુ•હોએ•તે•શમારવા•તથા•તે•શાઠે એજ•શ્ુપરજનતેનડેનટ•અક•રપેરશની•ખા તરજમાં•પરમાંણે•કુપર•કફેલી•મુદત•તથા મુદતો•શ્ુધી•ધાંકેલી•તથા•આરી • ગતરો• એજ•મોફોલાઓ•તથા•રશતાઓને•લગાતી હોએ•તે•શરવે•શાક•કરવી•તથા•કરવખત શાક•રાખવી ❀

તેજ•વેલા•તથા•તેજ•ઠેકાંણે•બીજાં•જુદાં પરપોજલો•પાંણી•શીપવા•બાબતનાં•લેશે• તે•પાંણી•દર•વરશ•તારીખ ૧ લી•આપરેલ થીતે•તારીખ ૧૫ મી•જુન•શ્ુધી•તથા•તા રીખ ૧ અકટોબરથીતે•તારીખ ૧ લી•આ પરેલ•શ્ુધી•એક•અથવા•બે•અથવા•તરંણ વરશો•શ્ુધીની•મુદતનાં•તે•તારીખ ૧ લી• આપરેલ•આવતા•મરીનાંનીથી•ચાલુ•થશે• તે•શ્ુપરજનતેનડેનટ•અક•રપેરશની•ખાતર જમાં•પરમાંણે•ફોટમોનાં•તથા•શેફેરની•હદ નુલીકનાં•કરાવેલા•મોફોલાઓ•તથ•રશતા ઓ•કુપર•દરીઆનુખારૂ•પાંણી•ભરા•તલાવો તથા•કુવાઓનુ•તેજે•વખત•શ્ુપરજનતેનડેંટ અક•રપેરશ•કેરવી•આપે•તે•પરમાંણે•શીપવું

કુપર•કફેલા•બંધે•મખતાઓમોથી•જે•ક ખુલ•થશે•તે•મખતેદારે•પોતાનાં•મખતા • પારપાડી•આપવા•શાકુ•જેકાંજ•મખતાઓ• બોલી•તથા•ગ્રનેફગારી•લખેલીજ•તે•શ્ુપ રજનતેનડેનટની•આરીશમોથી•દર•રોજ • આદીતવાર•વતરોગે•શવારનાં•દશ• વાગતે થીતે•શાંજનાં•ચારવાગતાં•શ્ુધી•જેવાનેમલશે

મોફોલાઓ•તથા•રશતાઓ•તથા•ગતરો જેકાંજ•એ•મખત મોજે•તથા•પાંણી•શીપવા બાબત•તે•કારવ•વીશેની•ટીપ•એજ•કુપર• કફેલી•આકરીશમોથી•જેવાને•મલશે ❀

દર•એક•મખતાનાં•નાંણાં•દર•મરીને•શ્ુ પરજનતેનડેનટ•અક•રપે શની•શરટીરીકે ટો•લાવશે•જે•ગીઆ•મરીનાંમા•કામ• ભરા ભર•કરીકુછે•તથા•પાંણી•શારી•રીતે• શી પીકુછે • તેવે•લાવેઆથી • દર • મરીને • પગાર•કરશે•ને•જે•કામ•પારપાડવામો•ચુક શેતો•દર•એક•મખતેદારને• શ્ુપરજનતેનડે નટ•અક•રપેરશ•લખતથી•જેણીતા•કરશે• પછે•તે•કામ•અથવા•પાંણી•શીપવાનુ•જેકાં જ•હે એ•તે•કામ•પોતે•મંતપતીજનુ•કરાવ શે—તે•કુપર•જે•ખરચ•થશે•તે•અવજ•મખ તેદારનાં•આવતા•અથવા•બેકાં•શ્ુધી•અવે જ•પુરો•થાએ•તાંફાં•શ્ુધીનાં•મરીનાંનાં•અ વેજમોથી•કાપી•લેશે ❀

શરવે•લોકે•જેકાંજ•પરપોજલો•આપશે • તેફોએ•દર•એક•પરપોજલ•શાઠે•રૂા• ૫૦૦ અમાનત•આપવા•તે•રૂપીઆ•જે•મખતો • કબુલ•રાખિઆ•પછી•કરારનાંમુ•કરી•આપ વાને•કાંજ•આડો•આવશે•તો•તે•રૂપીઆ• ગ્રનેફગારીમો•જશે ❀

દર•એક•મખતેદારે•દર•શાલ•જેટલે•રૂપી એ•મખતો•લીધો•ફશે•તેના•અરધા•અવેજ નુ•પોતે•જમીનખત•લખી•આપવુ • તથા • બીજા•બે•જમીનો (તેફોનાં•નાંમો•પરપોજ લોમાં•લખવાં) તે•બાકીના•અરધા•અવેજના આપવા•તે•મખતો•પુરો•કરી•આપવાને•ચુ કશેતો•ગ્રનેફગારીમો•જશે ❀

પરપોજલો•મોફોરબંધ•લાકી•તો•કરીને • તા• ૧૯ મી•ચાલતા•મરીનાંની•બપોર•શ્ુધી અથવા•તેની•અગાકુ•આપવાં•તથા•પરપો જલો•આપનારાઓએ•પોતે•તથા•પોતાનાં• જમીનો•શાઠે•લજ•રાંણીનાં•શ્ુલેફનાં•અમ લદારોની•ફનુરમો•તેનાંની•આકરીશમો•શ્રી ટાકુન•ફાલમો•કુપર•કફેલે•દાફાડે•તથા•વ ખતે•તાંફા•ફાજર•થવુ ❀

જેનાં•પરપોજલો•રદ•કરેઆમો•આવશે • તેફેનુ•કારંણ•ફેફેશે•નફી ❀

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees appointed in and by a certain award lately made in a suit in which *Aishaw Bebee*, was Complainant, and *Bhiccoo Bebee*, *Fatima Bebee*, *Mynoodeen Bin Mahomed*, *Allowdeen Khuttib*, and others Defendants; having contracted with *Dhunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee*, and *Framjee Nasserwanjee*, to sell to them a Piece or Parcel of Land or Oart with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow, Stable and Gardeners House together with surrounding Walls, and Cocoanut and others Trees standing and growing thereon; consisting of two wheels situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at or near Cawasjee Patells Tank, and cal-

led or known by the name of Candawady in the neighbourhood of the Oart belonging to *Venooba Senoy*, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under (No.) Any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage or inheritable right thereon, or otherwise are required to make known the same to *Rustamjee Framjee*, Doctor, within the Fort at or near Gunbhow Well, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he she or they will be precluded therefrom.—dated this 5th day of February, 1839.

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએચજે—આશી આ • ઈમી • વાદી • તથા • ળીખુ • ળીમી • ત થા • ફાતમા • ળીમી • તથા • મેનુદીન • ળીન • મહમદ • આબુદીન • ખતીબ • તથા • ળીઅમો • પ રતીવાદી • એ • ફજીઆમો • ઠેરવેલા • તરશદી ઓએ • ફાલમો • વારડ • ફીધેલોછે • તેણેએ • ધન જીલાજ • નશારવાંનજી • તથા • પંરામજી • નશારવાં નજીને • જમીનનો • વાડીનો • ફટકો • એફ • બે • રેટનો નાંમે • ફાડાંવાડી • તે • કુપર • એફ • ભંગલો • તથા તબેલો • તથા • માલીનુ • ઘેર • તેને • ૫૨તી • દેવા લછે • તથાતેમો • નારીઅલીનાં • તથા • ળીબં અફાડોછે • તે • શાઠે • વેચાતુ • આપવાનુ • શાટું • ફી ધુછે • તે • શ્રી • ભાફરફોટ • ફાવશજી • પટેલનાં • તલાવ • આગલ • વાનોબા • શનવી • ની • વાડીની પડોશમોછે • તેનો • ફલેફટર • ની • ખુફમો • ભોએ ભાડાનો • આફ • છે—એ • કુપર • ફરએફ • લોફ • અથવા • લોફોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વાર શાની • રીતનો • દાવો • અથવા • માંગણુ • ફોમે તો • તેણીમોને • બંણ • ફરચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમો • કુશતંમજી • ૫રાંમજી • દાફતરને ફોટમો • ગનભાવાનાંફુવા • આગલ • બફેર • ફરે મુદત • ૫છી • ફોજનો • દાવો • ફણુલ • ફરશે • ન ફી — તારીખ ૫ મી • ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૯ ❀

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp Tatta, 22*nd January* 1839.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

1. The whole of the troops will be under arms at day light to-morrow morning, and march in the following order, viz:—

The Cavalry Brigade to lead.
3rd Troop of Horse, and a Battery of Foot Artillery.
First Brigade of Infantry.
4th Troop of Horse and a Battery of Foot Artillery.
Second Brigade of Infantry.

2 Guides will be furnished by the Deputy Quarter Master General.

3. Officers Commanding Brigades will give the requisite orders regarding the baggage. The Camels belonging to each Brigade, will be assembled when loaded, and afterwards kept in a compact state. They are to move in the same order as the Troops, but the whole to be in rear of the line of march of the Troops.

4. The Ordnance stores and spare ammunition will follow the Baggage of the Troops, and the Commissariat Stores will be in the rear.

5. The Baggage Master is requested to see that due attention be paid to Nos 3. and 4. of this order, and to make his report verbally at the end of each day's march on the subject;—he will be assisted in this duty by a party of Irregular Horse, which will be furnished by Captain Ward.

6. The Assistant Commissary General in charge, will arrange that the Native Troops shall be furnished with daily rations during the marches, including any intermediate halting days. The rations to consist of Rice, Dhall and Salt; compensation to be given for the remainder, viz: Ghee, Tobacco and Turmeric, and the usual deduction made from the men's pay.

7. Arrangements having been made for sending down to the Camp near Vikkur by water, the men passed by the special Invaliding Committee, Major Brough, Commandant, will in communication with Captain Pepper of the Indian Navy, make the necessary dispositions for providing them with a passage to Bombay.

8. Captain Stockley, Sub-Assistant Commissary General will deliver over charge of the Commissariat Stores remaining at the Camp near Vikkur, to Lieutenant Parr, and the former will join Head Quarters as soon as possible A Commissariat Conductor will be left to assist Lieutenant Parr.

9. Lieutenant Whitelock of the 11th Regiment N. I. (employed on a special duty in the Civil Department under the Resident) will act as Commissariat Agent at Tatta until further orders, and be assisted by Aidas Bawanidas a Native Agent, at a rate of pay of 35 Rupees a month.

10 The 2nd Infantry Brigade will furnish the rear Guard to-morrow, and the 1st Brigade next day.—On marching days this duty to be taken by the Infantry Brigades alternately.

11. Officers and Soldiers are strictly prohibited from shooting in the Shikargarhs of their Highness the Ameers.—Followers trespassing in that respect will be most severely punished, and as the encampment to-morrow will be in the vicinity of one of these preserves, Officers Commanding Brigades, will issue such directions as they may deem necessary, to ensure this order being observed.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) J. KEITH, Major,
Depy. Adjt. General.

Bombay, Times.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1839.

No. 77.—By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 30th ultimo, the services, of Lieutenant Colonel M. E. Bagnold of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 78. By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 30th ultimo, the services of Lieutenant C. Burnes of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1839.

No. 79. With reference to the 3rd paragraph of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors letter dated 23th November last, published to the Army on the 25th ultimo, the date of Commissions of the undermentioned Officers is altered from the 9th November 1837, to the 7th November 1837.

Lieut. Colonel B. Sandwith }
Major T. Mylne..... } 1st Regt. Lt. Cavy.
Captain J. Penney ..... }
Lieutenant N. C. Hailes.....2nd do. do.

No. 80. Cornet L. M. Jones of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, and Cornet F. H. Denys of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, are permitted to exchange Regiments at their own request, each joining as junior of his rank.

No. 83. The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Captain N. Lechmere to act as Adjutant to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, from the 29th ultimo, the date of the departure of Second Lieutenant Massie.

Brevet Captain C. H. Wells, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to conduct the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General S. D. A. on the departure of Captain Hart from the Division.

Surgeon Howison of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to take Medical charge of the Medical Store Department, Staff and Details at Poona, on the departure of Surgeon Carstairs from the Station.

No. 84. Brevet Captain T. Cleather received charge of the Commissariat Department at Ahmednuggur from Lieutenant S. J. Stevens, on the 18th ultimo.

No. 85. Lieutenant F. Ayrton received charge of the Ahmednuggur Arsenal, from Brevet Captain Farquharson on the 19th ultimo, on Brevet Captain Farquharson's responsibility, pending the arrival of Brevet Captain Grant.

No. 86. Assistant Surgeon W. Hardy, M. D. is relieved from doing duty in the Indian Navy, and placed at the disposal of the Major General in charge of the Forces

No. 87. A station order directing Lieutenant E. S. Blake of the Artillery, to perform the duties of staff officer to the Troops at Hursole on the departure of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, from that station, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1839.

No. 91. Major J. Laurie, having arrived at the Presidency on the 28th ultimo, the unexpired portion of his leave to the Cape of Good Hope, is cancelled from that date, and that officer is directed to resume his duties as Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.

5th February 1839.

Assistant Surgeon Hockin is attached to the 20th Regiment N. I. from the date of his being relieved from the medical duties of the 9th Regiment N. I. by Surgeon Mackell

Assistant Surgeon Morton is attached to do duty under the Medical Officer in charge of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, until further Orders.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

3rd Regiment N. I.

Major E. W. Jones, from 1st to 28th February, on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Amry.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 21st January, 1839.—No. 8 of 1839.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following paragraphs of a Military Letter No. 4, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the address of the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 16th August 1837. also paras. of Military Letters Nos. 79 and 59, dated the 18th October 1837, and 25th July 1838, addressed to the Governor of Foot William:

Letter No. 4, dated 16th August, 1837. Para. 1. In our Military Letter to Bengal, dated the 16th April, 1823, we expressed our regret at the inconvenience to which Officers proceeding on Furlough, via another Presidency, would be exposed in being deprived of their Indian allowances from the date of quitting their own Presidency; but that we were precluded by the Act of the 33 Geo. 3d, Cap. 52, Sec. 37, from sanctioning a different arrangement.

2. In our Letter in the Public Department to the Government of Madras, dated the 20th March, 1836, we apprised you, that we considered ourselves precluded by the Act of 3d, and 4th William 4, Cap. 15. Sec. 79. from sanctioning an arrangement allowing Civil and Military Servants to draw from month to month through Agents at their respective Presidencies the allowances to which they were entittled when absent on leave to the Cape or at Saint Helena. on their giving Security to refund any sum which might be overdrawn by them.

3. It is now matter of satisfaction to us to acquaint you. that by the Act of the 1st of Victoria, Cap. 42, (of which copies have been sent with our Public Letter of the 9th instant;) such parts of the Act of the 33d George 4d and 3 and 4 William 4th, as prevented our sanctioning the two arrangemants above referred to, have been regealed.

We now approve and confirm the Regulatien established by your Government upon the subject first referred to. as published in General Orders of the 12th May 1826, of which the following is a copy: viz.

Fort William 12th May 1825. "In conformity with the rule prescribed by the Hon'ble the Court Directors in their General Letter in the Military Department to the Government of Fort Saint George. under date the 25th of April 1809 the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all Military Officers of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Establishments who may proceed by permission of thetr respective Governments from any Subordinate Stations under the Presidency to which they belong to the Seat of Government of another Presidency for the purpose of finding a passage in Europe shall be permitted to draw India allowances proceeded, until their departure from the Presidency to which they have so proceeded provided no unnecessary delay in their embarkation at such Presidency shall take place."

"It is to be distinctly understood, however, that this indulgence is restricted to Officers who, from the proximity of the seat of Government of another Presidency and the remoteness of that of their own, would suffer unnecessary inconvenience and delay if compelled to proceed to the latter for the purpose of embarking to Europe."

"As it is not intended that this Order should disturb the operation of that of the 21st January 1825, No. 21, with exception to the special. case above provided for the allowances hereby granted are invariably to be dowa by the Agent of the Absent Officer at the Presidency to which the latter belongs."

(Signed) W. CASEMEMENT, *Lt. Col.*
Secy. to Govt. Mily. Debt

5. With reference to the second subject. viz., the issue of the absentee allowances of Officers who are absent at the Cape of Good Hope, we now empower you to frame a Regulation by which our officers who are entitled under existing Rules of draw Indian allowances upon their actual. return to India from leave of absence or any place within the limits of the Company's Charter tor the Cape of Good Hope, or the Mauritius, or the Island of St. Helena, shall be entitled through their Agents at their respective Presidencies, to draw these allowances from month to month, upon their giving sufficient security to refund the whole amount in the event of their proceeding England without previously returning to India, or such part of the amount as may have been over issued on any other account.

6 You will take meusures for introducing similar Regulations at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, to the Governments of which we shall send copies of the present Despatch.

Letter No. 79, dated 18th October, 1837.—Referring to our Military Letter of the 15th August last, we have now to apprize you that Officers returning to their duty on the Bengal or Madras Establishments, via Bombay, will be granted the same advantages as Officers coming to England by the same route, viz. that when their Regiments shall be stationed at posts nearer to Bombay than to the Capital of their respective Presidencies, their Indian allowances shall commence from the date of their landing at Bombay, provided that no unavoidable delay take place in their joining their Regiments.

Letter No 59 dated 25th July 1838. Referring to our Military Letters of the 16th August and 18th October 1837. relating to the commencement and termination of the Indian allowances of Officers of the Bengal and Madras Establishments proceeding to, or returning from their respective Presidencies, via Bombay, we have now to apprize you that the Officers of the Bengal Army whose Corps may be stationed at any place above Allahabad, including the Saugor Division, and the Officers of the Madras Army whose Corps may be stationed to the North of the Kistnah, are to be granted the benefits of the arrangement.

The following Extracts from a Resolution of the Government of India in the General Department, dated the 3d January 1838, containing Rules regarding Military Officers holding Civil Employ and providing for their Salaries during absence on Sick Certificate, beyond Sea, under the Act 1st, Victoria Cap 47, are also published for general information:

"*Military Officers holding Civil Situations.* "7. Military Officers employed in the Civil Departments and drawing a Civil allowance are entitled in common with Officers holding Staff Situations in the Military Department to draw the Military Pay and Allowances of their rank while absent at Sea leave under Medical Certificate, and likewise one half of the difference between such allowances and the Civil or Staff Pay of the Officers to which they stand appointed.

8. The above allowances are to be drawn for a total period not exceeding two years from the date when the vessel in which such Officers embark may leave the Presidency or other Port of departure, and the Civil Situation held by any Officer who shall not return within that period shall be considered vacant.

9. The rules for furnishing Medical Certificates and for regulating the forms and manner of drawing Military allowances during absence on leave have been laid down in General Orders in the Military Department.

10. The Civil Auditor will pass the Bills of Officers on leave beyond Sea under Medical Certificate for the portion of their Civil Salary which they are permitted to draw by those Rules in like manner as is provided for Civil Servants proceeding to Sea on Medical Certificate. But it is hereby provided that Civil allowances shall not be drawn by a Military Officer under this rule after the date of departure beyond Sea unless Secretary shall have been previously given in such amount as may be fixed by Government.

19. Under the authority of the Provisions contained in the latted part of Clause I. Act I. Victoria. Cap. 47, it is further provided in respect in all the above classes of Officers; that if they embark with the permission of Government at any other Presidency than their own, or at any other place or port of India, provided that it be not more distant from their Station than the Ports of their own Presidency, the date for the commeneement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond Sea shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective Presidencies, and the same previlege in respect to the date of leaving India will be granted to Officers of the several services referred to embarking at other Presidenciess or plaees in India not more distant from their Station that the ports of their own Presidency, with the leave of Government previously obtained for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on Furlough, or of retiring from the Service altogether.

20. In the above rules no provision is made for the case of Servants of the classes mentioned resigning the Service after leaving their Presidency with the permission of Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council to require a new rule, which under the term of the Act requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors before it can take effect. It is acoordingly declared that the Security to be given by Servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their Presidency, must provide for the case of such retiremeut. and the Servants must bind themselves to refund the whole of the allowances so drawn in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their Presidency: provided that the New Rules to be established should require such refund."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—I am surprized that any person who gave my last letter a dispassionate perusal, could suppose for a single instant that I was (as represented in the *Gazette* "of Monday last) advocating the principle of *Ewen-retaliation*," after having expressed myself so strongly to the contrary, in words which could hardly admit of misinterpretation, that "*I was no advocate for following up any man to destruction thereby converting the Law into an Instrument of revenge and oppression which it ought not to be.*" Now the simple point in dispute between myself and the *Hurkaru*. was, as to the admissibility of the claims of an offender of a particular Class to freedom from *Incarceration*, and unless the *Gazette* can satisfy you and your readers, that *Incarceration* for a limited period, must necessarily involve the certain and complete *ruination of the offenders affairs* (which I utterly deny) he can have no right whatever to tax me with upholding retaliative principles.

As regards *the main points* in my Letter, which remain untouched, I must consider *them* as in incontrovertible and that I am consequently entitled to a Judgment by *Confession* or *nil dicit* which will be sufficient to carry a verdict in my favor.

I am, &c.
ONE &c.

Bombay, February, 1839.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

FIRST RACE—The Newnham Stakes, Rupees 500 from the Fund, and two Gold Mohurs each Subscriber for all Arab Horses that never Started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes: Weight 8 stone 4 lbs. 2 miles entrance 100 Rupees.

Mr. Lowther's.....G. A. H.—Rejected.....8 4—1
Mr. North's .....G. A. H.—Grey Momus..8 4—2
TIME.—1-0, 1-3, 1-4, 1-7,—Total, 4, 14.
EASY.

SECOND RACE—A Welter of Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 1½ miles, 11 stones, 7 lbs. Gentlemen Riders.

Mr. North's.....G. A. H.—Mameluke.....11 7—2
Mr. Ettrick's.....G. A. H.—Exile.....11 7—1
TIME.—1-10, 57, 1-3—Total, 3, 10.
EASY.

THIRD RACE—Give and take of Rupees 300 from the Fund, and 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Horses 14 hands to carry 8 stones, 7 lbs. 1½ mile heats.

Mr. North's.....G. A. H.—Orelio.....8 5 4—2-4
Mr. Black's.....C. A. G.—Squirrel.....7 7 0—3-3
Major Forbes's ...G. A. H.—Ramran.....8 3 8—1-1
Mr. Ettrick's.....C. A. H.—Abbotsford..9 0 0—4-2
TIME—1st *Heat*—58, 1-3, 1-3, Total 3-4
2d *Heat*—59, 1-0, 1-1, Total 3-1

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MEMORIAL FOR THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURERS.

Amount carried forward from last publication	Rs.	23,936	8 11
Lieut, Col. S. Powell, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.....	"	50	0 0
E. Armitage, Esq.....	"	50	0 0
Major C. Waddington, Supg. Engineer.	"	30	0 0
Captain P. T. French.....	"	50	0 0
J. Williams, Esq. C. S.....	"	150	0 0
Ensign R. R. Younghusband.....	"	15	0 0
Capt. H. H. Corsellis Paguirr P. D. A.	"	50	0 0
	Rs.	24,331	8 11

JAMES BIRD,—*Secretary*.

Bombay, 6th February, 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

	MORN.		EVE.	
Thursday.....	4	5	4	29
Friday.....	4	53	5	23

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5 Col. Sutherland, 20th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Do. 7, Major Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I. to Cape of Good Hope.
Do. 4. Ensign W. G. C. Hughes, 4th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. 6. Capt. Harris, Engineers to Scinde.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4. Ship Walmer Castle, William Bourchier Master, from London, Portsmouth and Madeira 14th October.
Do. 5. Ship Reliance, D, Robertson. Master, from Liverpool 11th Sept. Cape 28th November Calcutta 26th January.
Passengers. Mrs, James, W. Blair Esq. Baboo Coton (Lascar.)
Do. do. French Ship Gabrielle, C. Durantean, Master, from Bordeaux 23d Sept.
Do. do. Brig Ruby. H. Lovett, Master. from Cochin 15th January.
Passengers. Mrs. Levett.
Do do. Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, B. Stewart Master. from Port Glasgow 25th Sept. 1828.
Passsngers. Lieut. M. Wyllie, 8th Regt. N. I.
Do. 6. The East India Company's Steamer Berenice W. Lowe Esq. Commander, from Kurrachee, 3d February, Heyjmree River, Kurrachee taken possession of 2d Feb.
Passengers. Mrs. Naylor and chilld, 2 Native Servant

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4. Ship Cornabia, Thomas Bell, Master, to Liverpool.
Passengers, Capt. W. Ager, Mr. Charles Ager.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY 7th FEBRUARY, 1839.

The Ship Walmer Castle, William Bourchier Master from London, Portsmouth 1st, and Madeira 14th October, arrived on Monday last with the following passengers.

Mrs. Keays, Mrs McLeod, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Rippons, Mrs. Bourchier, Mrs Travers, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Bellett Miss Fraser, Miss Jenkins, Miss Orlebar, Miss E. Orlebar, Col. Morgan, Revd. Mr. Keays, Capt. McLeod, M. N. I. Bt. Capt. Prior, B. N. I. Capt. Lang, Lieut. Rippon, Lieut. Travers, (Mr. Clark, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Bellett, Medical Officers) 3 European Servants, 3 Native Women, 3 Native Men.

The *Bernice* arrived from the Indus yesterday morning, and reports the taking possession of *Kurachee* by part of the Force. We suppose this step was in anticipation of the hostile movements of the Scindians, and in consequence of their threats to secure Vikkur and prevent the landing of any more troops. The particulars have not been communicated to us.

Since writing the above we have been favored with the following extract of a letter which acquaints us with the taking of the small Fort at Kurachee by the order of Sir John Keane. We understand the Scindians are strong in numbers in the neighbourhood of Hydrabad.

H. M. S. Wellesley off Karachie February 2d.

"I sit down to write you this after a very tolerable day's work, considering that we have battered the Fort of Munhara down as decently as any thing could possibly be done. I am sailing large from my first intention when I sat down, which was to tell you all we have done since we left Bombay.

Imprimis. We embarked Her Majesty's 40th Regt. on Sunday the 27th inst., left the ship at dusk in the evening and pulled into the landing place at Mandavee. There did not seem to have been any previous arrangement made, for we just took as many soldiers as we could into our boats and stowed the poor fellows into the first Paramar we could find, and made the black fellows take them on board, and I think, you will allow we did our work very decently; we began embarking about 10 P. M. 600 men with all their baggage &c. and they were all on board the ship (which was lying three miles and a half off shore) at ½ past 2. I never *blessed* men so heartily in my life, it was so bitterly cold; but poor fellows it was not their fault. On the 29th P. M. we sailed for a place called Hujamree at one of the mouths of the Indus, where we found the Berenice with the 2nd Grenadiers, who had disembarked, and were actually over the bar, and about to land, when the Admiral received dispatches from Sir J. Keane, which where worded just as I should have imagined from his character, and as all orders should be, viz. *proceed to Karachee and take it*. There was no mistake in those orders, no reading over twice is required in that sort of order We sailed from Hujamree on the 31st, and arrived here last evening. At 8 this morning we began disembarking the troops and cleared for action, by the bye they fired on our guard boat last night but hurt no one. We sent a flag of truce offering them terms which they would not accept; but the Admiral wishing to spare them, for they could make no resistance as they had only seven guns and twenty men. We have since heard that they were to have had an augmentation of 100 men this evening. But to return, to the second flag of truce they returned a message to the Admiral saying that they were much obliged to him for sending the second time but they were determined to abide by their former decision of holding it as long as they could. The Admiral then went himself with the troops, and they fired on one of our boats which was full of men but luckily missed her. But the fellows in the fort would not give in. We then opened our fire, as did also the *Algerine* and we fired 50 shot and knocked the walls pretty fairly about their ears before they quitted, and then they began to run, but we had piquets placed, so we took the whole 20 prisoners. We have now 7 P. M. a boat with a flag of truce in her gone up to summons the town. Tomorrow I shall give you all particulars but I must tell you the finish, we ceased firing at ½ past 12 and a prettier piece of work could hardly have been done. Our flag was planted in the fort by Lieut. Jenkins of the Indian Navy, and a very nice little fellow he is; the 40th are now occupying the Fort.

February 3rd. Our boat with the flag of truce returned this morning, and they have I am very sorry to say acceded to our terms, so that there will be no more fighting. The head man of the place has written a glaring account to Hydrabad of the bravery of the Governor of the Fort we battered, in which he says, he held possesion for an hour and a half against the fire of a 74 gun Ship and five thousand sailors, for which he will most probably get promotion. I believe the 40th take possesion of Kurachee to day, and about their further movements I know nothing as yet. I have just now heard that the Fort would have been given up to us had we sent up to the Town at once, which is at the distance of 6 miles from us, but I am very glad we fired a shot as it will, I am in hope, be the means of our obtaining Batta.

The Berenice sails for Bombay this evening, with the whole account, which, I suppose will be in print, I should like to see it amazingly. There is no knowing when we are to return; I hope soon, for we are on *Salt Horse*, and one of your dinners would now be most acceptable. Your cold wine I could easily dispense with, it is so very cold up here. I have taken to your Guernsey frocks, and find them very acceptable."

The sad intelligence has been communicated to us, by a late letter correspondent in an extract of a letter from Scinde, of the death of three officers of the *Queen's*. At the time the letter was written it was unknown in what manner Lieutenant Sparks, Lieutenant Nixon and Dr. Hebbert had met with their melancholy fate, and as it was suspected that they had fallen by the hands of a dastard enemy, who was known to be hovering round the Camp, we can well imagine that a strong feeling pervaded their brothers in arms. We find however that the three unfortunate individuals perished in an awful way while shooting is a *Shikar Caith* or game preserve where they were suddenly overwhelmed and destroyed by the flames. The accident has been thus reported to us. A jungle had caught fire and it being anticipated that the flames would force numbers of wild animals from their coverts, the Officers of the Queen's posted themselves in a tree, and as they supposed a secure position with reference to the wind, waiting for the escape of deer &c., when the wind suddenly changing the trees and jungle surrounding the Officers took fire and precluded all escape. The following is the Extract of the letter to which we refer.

Jurkah, 31st January 1839.

In addition to my letter of the day before yesterday, I take up my pen to acquaint you of a most awful and horrible calamity that occurred not far from the Camp since the date of my last. Three officers of the Queen's Lieuts. Sparks and Nixon and Dr. Hebbert went out on a shooting excursion the day before yesterday, and not returning the next day, a party of the Native Cavalry went out purposely to search for them and brought them into camp burnt to death; it is supposed that they met their death through the enemy, for it is well known they are wandering about near the camp. I saw the poor fellows, indeed it was a shocking sight—Parties are out searching for the perpetrators of the deed, but I fear it is useless; the camp is in a terrible way. I don't know when we shall march.

We found, too late for observation, in the columns of our contemporary of the *Gazette*, a very *interesting* letter relating to the *Courier* and it's Editor. *Au revoir* I our *ancient* correspondent with a *new* coat on.

Whatever we may be doing in the mechanical way at Bombay, it is quite sure that Calcutta is advancing her efforts and increasing her means of supplying the wants of India, at a season when steam navigation is taking such a spring in advance. At the Cossipore foundry, we are informed, the Proprietors now undertake to construct

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n engines of 30 horse power, and to build iron Steam of any size under 500 tons. This is certainly doing thing, and we can only hope that the example of Cal-, and the energy her sons aredisplaying, may stimulate creased efforts on this side. While Calcutta has nu-rous establishments in most branches of enterprise, we still depending entirely on Government for the pigmy dertakings we venture upon. The utter inefficiency our arrangements and means at this Presidency was ne-r better exemplified than at the season the Bere-ce broke her shaft, when it was quite a problem and a ubject of wager whether this plain piece of manufac-ture could be botched up in Bombay. In the extremity of our need (for Calcutta was too far to the Eastward) the Viceroy of Egypt was appealed to, and he kindly ordered a new shaft to be made for the English Govern-ment, to save the monthly communication from a disrup-tion. This is certainly a state of things which ought to be mended, and an establishment of the most efficient description should to be set on foot here at once, consi-dering the large increase which must soon be made to Steamers on this side, (connected as we shall be with Indus by that description of vessel) and that War eamers are to supplant the present Marine.

A heavy Equity Suit is coming before the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in which the property involved is of the value of 15 lacs. It is called Gopeemohun Deb's case, and has been pending for the short period of *fourteen* years. The great question in the suit is the right to *Alluvion*, aspecies of inquiry which is not likely to occur on this side.

The President in Council at Bengal has published certain paragraphs of Military letters which apply, among other subjects, to the amount of allowances to be drawn by Company's Officers embarking from and returning to the different Presidencies, and which, although the members of the Military services are already acquainted with their substance, we now insert in order that they may derive their information from an authentic source The 3d paragraph of a letter dated 16th August 1837 comprises the General order of the 12th May 1836 which contained the following:—"that all Military Officers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Establishments who may proceed by permission of their respective Governments, from any subordinatet Stations under the Presidency to which they belong, to the Seat of Government of another Presidency for the purpose of finding a passage to Europe, shall be permitted to draw Indian allowances until their departure from the Presidency to which they have so proceeded, provided no unnecessary delay in their embarkation at such Presi-dency shall take place." Another Military letter of the 18th October 1837 has reference to Officers of the Bengal and Madras Establishments returning to duty viâ Bombay and as to these it is declared that such. "Officers re-turning to their duty on the Bengal or Madras Esta-blishments viâ Bombay, will be granted the same ad-vantages as Officers coming to England by the same route, viz. that when their Regiments shall be stationed at posts nearer to Bombay than to the Capital of their res-pective Presidencies, their Indian allowances shall com-mence from the date of their landing at Bombay, pro-vided that no unavoidable delay take place in their joining their Regiments."

By those who have any intention of emigating to the Australian Colonies, (and we hear there are some at Bombay who have an inclination that way) the report of Capt. Sturt, which we insert in this day's publica-tion, will be read with much interest. Captain Sturt was the original discoverer of Southern Australia and of Lake Alexandrina, and he lately proceeded from Sydney to Ade-laide, the Capital of the new Colony, for the purpose of further ascertaining the difficulties interposed to a free communication between it and Sydney, and with the view of making a better exploration of the large lake which is in it's neighbourhood. With respect to the inter-communication Captain Sturt considers it impracti-cable for land carriage, and as to the proceeding by water he observes that the river Murray presents great obstacles to navigation. As however Captain Sturt succeeded in conducting to Adelaide four hundred head of Cattle, which had it will be recollected been preced-ed by a larger number, he refers to the advantages which facility of introducing stock into its extensive pas-es confer upon the new province. A great portion of territory traversed by Captain Sturt was of an indif-nt character, consisting of alluvial flats, covered with and salsolacious productions, hard and open plains, many parts of the country extensively occupied by oors. There appears however to have been found pasturage for the large herd which Captain Sturt conducting to the new Settlement, throughout nearly entire distance; and Captain Sturt warmly eulogises e country within 40 miles of Adelaide and at the base of ount Baker, which he describes as of great pastoral apability: these are his words. "It is broken into ounded hills and warm vallies, and watered by nume-ous chains of pond; and in its present state far exceeds n richness any portion of New South Wales that I ever aw. Indeed, even in England, I have, seldom observed closer sward or more abundant herbage growing. This country I am led to believe, extend northwards to the head of St. Vincent's Gulf, and will form when the colonists shall require more distant runs, the finest station both for cattle and sheep." We are very glad that those who have their eyes fixed on the Southern Colonies for a future home, after their Eastern pilgrimage shall have been accomplished should be thus furnished with a aithful description of the country by one who, as having been employed by the Government for the pur-ose, may be expected to give a faithful narrative of at he saw. Many of our readers have doubtless seen rious articles in the English papers depreciatory of the pretensions of South Australia, to a richness of soil and preference over the other settled portions of new South Wales, but we are glad that light begins to shine through the darkness which has been attempted to be created. South Australia labours certainly under one serious disadvantage; the doubt about which has now been removed by Captain Sturt, who on a re-exploration of the *channel* by which the Lake Alexandrina com-municates with the sea, finds that it is *not navigable*. This is certainly a serious evil, as it will prevent the set-tlers round the Lake from availing themselves of water communication to convey their productions to the place of shipment. It is an obstacle however which as the Colony advances in prosperity and means, may be remov-ed by artificial means.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Jan. 24.

The important and *alarming* intelligence, as it is called of the probable coalition of the Western States against the British power, and which our morning cotem-poraries announce, would appear in some measure to be corroborated by the extracts we make from the Bombay paper of the 12th ultimo. We presume however that both accounts have their origin in the same source—we think the news very likely to be true, but nothing positive has, we learn, reached Government by this day's dâk. The rumour that Sir H. Fane has halted with a view to resume the command of the Army of the Indus, has also found its way into the Bombay papers, a day or two will probably enlighten the public on this subject

One piece of intelligence however has arrived on which our readers may depend, and considering the probability of active operations by our Forces being necessitated and undertaken against *Caudahar*, *Herat* and the Western States, its importance will be immediately apparent and appreciated. The cession of *Bukkur*, an island and strong hold, on the Indus, a few marches from Shikar-pore, has been secured by our Government, by a clause in a treaty just entered into with the *Khyrpore* branch of the Ameers of Sinde. *Bukkur* is to be formed into a place of arms, magazines and *depôt*.

The atarming new's appears to have put every body into high spirits. We are told that there is nothing to prevent Sir H. Fane from re-assuming the Command of the Army of the Indus, unless it be an indisposition on the part of Government to see him in the supreme com-mand, on which arises a question of too much delicacy for discussion at present.

We understand Captain Clapperton of the Bankshall, has gone down the river for the purpose of making the usual examination of the lower parts of the Channel, near Saugor and thereabouts—he will however this time give his first attention to the new channel to the westward, said to have been discovered a short time back by Capt. Lloyd.

At a Meeting of the Atlas Insurance Office held at Messrs. Cockerell and Co.'s yesterday morning the fol-lowing abstract of accounts for the last six months was submitted to the Meeting:

Amount of premium realized from 1st July to 31st December, 1838....Co's Rs.	1,35,307	9	1
Interest on Government Securities....	5,999	7	3
Cash in Union Bank, 1st July, 1838....	4,490	8	9
Ditto in hand, ditto	1,671	11	2
	1,47,469	4	3
Government Securities purchased.....	49,306	0	6
Cash in Union Bank and in hand 31st December, 1838.....	13,760	5	5
In the hands of Agents.....	64,092	13	6
Paid return of premium, losses and averages, and all other charges, &c. &c.....	20,310	0	10
	1,47,469	4	3

ASSETS.

Invested in Government Securities.....	2,97,378	4	7
Cash in Union Bank, and in hand, &c. notes and bills unpaid to 31st December 1838.....	25,864	14	1
Balance of Agent's accounts.....	2,14,274	2	2
Co.'s Rs,	5,37,517	4	10
Amount to be reserved on Shareholders' deposit acct. ct. Co.'s Rs..... 2,00,000 0 0			
Amount of protested Bills of Exchange doubtful of realization,..... 6,835 5 4			
Secretaries' commission on premium realized from 1st July to 31st December, 1838..... 5,859 14 3			
Amount of outstanding risk amounting to 3,094,122 5 4 and premium therein..... 80,913 11 0			
	2,93,608	14	7
Co.'s Rs.	2,43,908	6	3
Amount to be reserved for losses unpaid, &c.	1,38,086	10	8
Available surplus	1,05,821	11	7

It was then resolved—

Resolution 1st—That the several statements submitted by the Secretaries be approved of and passed as correct and satisfactory.

Resolved 2d—That one lac of rupees be appropriated for a dividend, but the Secretaries not to divide the same until the safety of some current risks be ascertained.

Resolved 3d—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors for their past services and that they be requested to continue their services, for the ensuing half year.

A Half Yearly Meeting of the Equitable insurance Society was held this morning, at the Office of Messrs. Allan, Papon and Co. when the accounts and statements of the Office for the past six months were laid before the Members present and passed; the following is an abstract thereof:—

Abstract Statement.

ASSETS.

Company's Paper.....	Co.'s Rs.	1,18,826	10	8
Cash,.....	"	86,573	3	2
Due by London Agents, £9,021-19-4 or	"	83,279	11	3
Due by Branch Agents in India,.....	"	49,240	5	4
	Co.'s Rs.	3,37,919	14	5

DEDUCT.

Premium on outstanding Risk..... ..... 57,949 10 5			
Total Losses payable in India and London,.... 2,20,940 9 4			
Sundries, ... 3,012 13 3			
	2,81,903	1	0
Balance, Co.'s Rs.	56,016	13	5

The Meeting then separated.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Jan. 25.

We have been favored with the following list of passen-gers proceeding home in the *Robert Small*:—Mrs. Bar-well; Mrs. Col. Low and family; Mrs. Wintour and daugh ter; Mrs Crawford and family; Mrs. Tudor and family; Mrs. Walker; E. R. Barwell, Esq., C. S.; Lieut-Col, Low, J. H. Crawford. Esq., C. S.; H. Ricketts, Esq., C. S.; Captain 'Shakespeare; W. H. Abbott, Esq.; H. Colquhoun, Esq.; Ensign Clarke. *Children*.—Two Masters Bechers, Master Hawes Miss Lindsay, Miss Abbott and four Masters Wilcox.

The following account of the proceedings of the Com-mitte for the examination of the Indian Coolies, may prove of interest to the public here. The *Mission* to use the expression of the Editor of the *Cerneen*, delegated to them consists, 1st in instituting into the nature of the labor imposed on these men, 2dly. to ascertain whether the contracts are faithfully complied with by the employ-ers, and 3dly. to examine and discover whether or not the Coolies are well treated, and contented with their sojourn in the Mauritius. According to the French editor the Committee however have gone the wrong way to work. At each Planter's establishment which they visit, they set up a regular enquiry, in the nature of a criminal inves-tigation: they receive complaints, proceed to interroga-tories, examine witnesses and make reports on each case, in short they fritter away in minutiæ and detail time which might be much better employed, and actually put complaints into people's heads by the system they have adopted, instead of which they should visit the work-shops, and the plains in cultivation, see with their own eyes the apparent condition of the people, make the visi-tation without notice, and form a judgment upon the general aspect of affairs, and not determine a question of this nature upon evidence taken and complaints lodged of the discontented and good for nothing portion of the la-bourers. Such are in substance the remarks of our French contemporary on the proceedings of this Committee of Enquiry, whose operations had, it appears, commenced about a fortnight previously, i. e. at the latter end of October last.

BENGAL HURKARU.—January 25.

The following is an extract of letter from Chittagong, dated 20th January, 1839:—

"I suppose you have heard of the loss of the bark *Jessie Rundolph*. Capt. Lambert, off Tek Naaf. Capt. Lambert is the *only* person missing."

We are not alarmists, we have expressed our opinion freely on the subject of the Shah Soojah patronage, and the dethronement of Dost Mahomed? it is not our pur-pose to repeat those opinions; far less to dwell needlessly upon the darker prospect now opening before us; but it is our intention, as far as in us lies, calmly to survey our position, and the relation in which we stand to the seve-ral warlike nations around us, or who may be likely to act in co-operation with them; and to draw such conclu-sions, as the nature of cirsumstances will permit us to do. We think then that the war now commencing on the North West frontier, instead of turning out the off-hand, *coup-de main* kind of campaign, which was supposed would exhibit a modern instance of the *veni-vidi vici*-mode of proceeding, will, most probably, become a long and tedious contest, harrassing in its progress, and dangerous in its consequences. Should the Russian have reason to think that the pear is now ripe; should he, by means of his emissaries, have formed a secret plan of co-operation with our North Western neighbours, it is very far from im-possible that he may have stirred up the fiercest spirit of resistance to our power which may have been represented to them as grasping at universal sway, and as seeking to subdue every frontier state beneath its yoke. How far the history of our career in India, and the recent Proclama-tion, setting forth the reasons and grounds of our present invasion, may justify such an imputation, we shall not at present enquire. But we trust that we shall not on this occasion split on that most fatal rock—to despise our enemy. We have hitherto talked lightly of "a brush" with an Affghan Chief,—a skirmish—a turn out—"and all that sort of thing." If it be true that Sir H. Fane has resumed the command of the forces, what clearer proof can we have that we have "mistaken our men," and who is so dangerously placed as he who mistakes his man? It is not improbable that Russian emissaries may have in-fused into the minds of the Affghan chiefs, an idea that our object is not only conquest, but conversion; and by this means a religious, or rather a spirit of fanaticism may be excited calculated to produce the fiercest of all descriptions of hostility. We must expect that no under-hand means will be spared, to create prejudice and ha-tred against us, and we may rest satisfied that Russia will not be scrupulous about the instrumentality she em-ploys. It is clear that we are likely to have enough upon our hands, and it were idle because useless, to speculate upon the far more advantageous position we should have held, had we put down the Burmese usurper, at the time when we had no other irons in the fire, and when we were perfectly justified in so doing. However, as we have said above, we are not alarmists; we hope that the British flag *must* ever triumph, even in the cause of Shah Soojah, against the identifying ourselves with which we have so of-ten entered our protest. The cession of the rock of Buk-kur, by the Ameer of Khypore, is a most propitious event. —*January* 26.

AUSTRALIA.

We have received files of the *South Australian Gazette* to the 29th of September. They announce a rise in the value of land,—Captain Stuart's return from his expe-dition in the interior of the Province—the success of the Encounter Bay fishery, and various others matters which we shall give in detail in the course of a few days. The following are a few extracts from the *Adelaide Price Cur-rent* of articles in which the commerical community here take some interest:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cigars, per 1000, (in bund)....	1	10	0	to	2	10	0
Surgar, Mauritius, per ton....	32	0	0	to	38	0	0
Ditto, lump, per lb.....	0	1	0	to	0	1	3
Tea, Hyson-skin, per chest....	8	0	0	to	8	10	0
Ditto, Black, ditto.....	12	0	0	to	15	0	0

South Australian Gazette Sept. 1.

Arrival of Captain Sturt Overland From Sydney.—We have great satisfaction in announcing the arrival on Wed-nesday last in Adelaide of Captain Sturt, the *discoverer* of South Australia. Captain Sturt left his party a few days defore, and the large herd of cattle in their charge, all well, in one of the rich valleys between this and the Lake, distant about *twenty eight* miles.

The following report of the journey, which Captain Sturt has addresed to the Acting Governor, has been transmitted to to us by his Excellency for publication, and cannot fail to be read with deep interest.

Adelaide August 29, 1838.

Sir,—I have to report to your Excellency on my ar-rival at Adelaide that I have entered the province of South Australia from the eastward, having conducted a party consisting of myself, Captain Finniss, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Strangways, with eleven men, and four hundred head of stock overland from Sydney. It may be of interest to the Government on the establishment of so extensive a communication with the colony of New South Wales, to be made acquainted with the nature of the country through which those who first ventured on so wide a field passed, with a view to future public benefit. I do myself the honour, therefore of laying before you a sketch of our route, and of adding such remarks as have occurred to me on this my *second* visit to this beautiful province.

We left the residence of a friend, Mr. Fowler, about nine miles above where the Main South Road crosses the Hume, for port Phillip, and proceeded down the right bank of that river, through a fine pastoral country. In a few days, although the alluvial flats were extensive, we lost all high lands, and found ourselves fast descend-ing to a lower level, and very soon afterwardes discover-ed that we had reached the commencement of the great sandy and sterile plains of the interior. The river itself kept a noble breadth and depth; but the flats on either side of it began to be reedy, though still affording good pasture. About forty miles below Mr. Chisholm's, the last station on the Hume, we passed the junction of the Ovens, the Kaya of the natives, and from it gradually advanced into a region of extensive inundation. Lagons and creeks intersected the river flats, and large bodies of reeds of great height obstructed our progress. On the 14th of June our advance westward was checked by a small stream falling into the Hume upon its right bank (that on which we were) from the N. E., to which the natives gave the name of the' Delangen; and they inti-mated to us that the country in a N. E. direction was impassable and under water. It became necessary for us, therefore, to cross the Hume, which we did accord-ingly, and subsequently pursued our journey down its bank.

From the junction of the Delangen, the main river still preserving a nobie width and depth, alters its course from W. N. W. to the eastward of south, as if to meet the Goulburn River, which we interesected and crossed above the junction. It was on gaining the opposite back of the Goulburn that we first came on Mr. Hawdon's tracks, and became aware of his having journeyed down that pretty stream. From the Goulburn the Hume in-creases in size, and again changes its course to the N. N. W. through a country, that, excepting under the most fa-vourable circumstances, would be wholly impassable. In pursuing our journey we left some inconsiderable ranges to the left, not approaching them nearer than fourteen miles, and after partially extricating ourselves from the swamps through which we had been forcing, once more en-tered a region of reeds and swamps, we at length came on and crossed a small junction, the 'Yarraine' of Ma-jor Mitchell, in the heart of the great basin of reeds into which, in following the course of the Hume we had pe-netrated; but in approaching the Yaraine we had in-sensibly got to the outstkirts of it, and to our delight, on the following day, found ourselves intermediate between Sydney and and Adelaide, and at a distance of hundreds of miles from either, traversing a high road—for so it may really be called, passing over hard and open plains. We now kept on the tracts of the enterprising gentlemen who had preceded us, and passed one after the other, the junctions of the Morumbidgee and the Darling; but instead of crossing above the latter junction, as Mr. Haw-don and Mr. Eyre had done, I encamped two miles S. W. of it and crossed at an angle close to the spot. In pursuing our journey we now had abundance of food for the cattle, which before had been difficult to obtain. Large lagoons backed the river flats, the soil of which was very good and covered with plentiful sward; but these flats were again backed by sterile and sandy plains, on which there were salsolacious productions alone growing, extending in apparent boundlessness to the north and north east, and alternating with pine and scrub.

The country was, generally speaking, low and sandy, and the timber stunted and useless. No improvement takes place in it until the great N. W. angle of the Mur-ray is attained. Prior to that the traveller has to force through an almost impenetrable scrub and deep sandy pine ridges; but at the summit of the fossil formation, which here is about 200 feet above the level of the river, a belt of down extends, on which there is a sweet and nourishing herbage, backed by stunted eucalpeti. On quitting the banks of the Murray we crossed this belt, and then penetrated through a very dense scrub into a more open and undulating country. Here we were about forty miles north of Adelaide, at the foot of some sloping clear hills of slate and sandstone formation. The whole to their summits were covered with an abundent herbage, and watered by numerous chains of ponds. I subse-quently led the party towards Mount Baker through a most beautiful and picturesque country. The grassy ranges continued to our right in unvaried fertility; but the water we procured was bad and brackish. It struck me when crossing Lake Alexandrian on my second ex-pedition that the country northward could be no other than fine and fertile from its general appearance along the western shore of the Lake; but I was not at all pre-pared to see so beautiful a tract as that which we passed through on clearing the belt of scrub which divides or rather separates the downs of the Murray from the hills I have mentioned. These hills ran in alternate vallies and ranges to a considerable distance westward. They are clear and grassy, and the water on their summits is sweet, although that at a lower level is brackish. To-wards the Murray River the country is flatter, and from the heights we ascended we observed that a dense brush continued to run parallel with it as far as the eye could reach southwards. The country at the base of Mount Baker, where we have fixed ourselves for a time, is one of great pastoral capability. It is broken into rounded hills and warm vallies, and watered by numerous chains of ponds; and in its present state far exceeds in richness any portion of New South Wales that I ever saw. In-deed, even in England, I have, seldom observed a closer sward or more abundant herbage growing. This coun-try I am led to believe, extends northwards to the head of St. Vincent's Gulf, and will form when the colonists shall require more distant runs, the finest station both for cattle and sheep.

Having thus laid before your Excellency a slight, and I fear, an imperfect sketch of our route, it may be necessary for me to add a few remarks upon it. I was induced to trace the Hume River, in the first in stance, in hopes that it would lead me through an available country for such as might undertake the journey I have just con-cluded, but the neighbourhood of that fine stream is too swampy. Had there not been a season or draught we should have had great difficulties to contend against; and I am persuaded that in seasons of wet the line of the Hume River would be wholly impracticable. It would be perferable to take either Mr. Hawdon's line along the Goulburn, or to pass down the banks of the Morum-bidgee, to weather and other favorable circumstances for safety and success in a country so depressed and so ex-tensively flooded as that on the banks of the Hume. But I entertained great hopes that a better line will be found more to the south, and that Port Phillip will be a chain of communication thus early thrown open between the colony of New South Wales and the province of South Australia. It is in the first stage of this long and anxious journey alone that the traveller will experience any difficulty. I do not think under existing circumstances, that any more immediate advantage will result to either co-lony from this early connection than already appears. The Murray presents great obstacles to navigation, and land carriage of any kind is equally impracticable. But a subject of such importance requires more considera-tion than time will now permit me to give it, but to have so easy an access for stock in any numbers is an advan-tage few colonies have so soon obtained and will, I trust, under the Divine Blessing, secure its prosperity and success.

We passed among the native on general friendly terms, but still in the neighbourhood of the Darlings; and where they are in any numbers they are forward and insolent, and I fear that they will sooner or later commit some act of violence. I mention this to prevent misfortune by timely warning.

I cannot close this report to your Excellency without bestowing my meed of praise on the gentleman who pre-ceded me. Mr. Bawdon could not have taken a more direct line or have shortened his journey more than he has done and Mr. Eyre deserves very great credit for the man-ner in which, after contending against so many difficulties, he succeeded ultimately in reaching Port Adelaide with so weak a party. I look upon his journey as mort spirited undertaking; and it is evident that be performed it with very great judgement and resolution.

Being upon the spot, it is my intention to examine the Lake Alexandrina and the outlet minutely, that I may chart with more accuracy than circumstances permitted me to do on the former occasion, a report of which I shall do myself the honor of laying before your Excellency.

I have the honor to remain,
Your very obedient servant,
Charles Sturt.

To his Excellency George Stephen, Esq.
Acting Governor. South Australia.

Englishman, January 22.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 22.

The political world, as I have already suggested, seems generally of opinion that the overthrow of the French Cabinet is not far distant; the Liberal party for some days past has been loud in the expression of its convic-tions on that subject; but in political life, as well as in every other state of being, we so often see "the wish is father to the thought," that I abstained from entering upon the question, until I considered the opinions of the writers to bestablished on incontrover tible bases. The

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certainty of a dissolution of the Cabinet may be deduced from the fact that all parties coalesced for the common purpose of ejecting the obnoxious occupants of power I have already an epitaph prepared for these restorers of Jesuitical superstition and tyranny; nor have I forgotten that the President of the Council held out an encouragement to the Liberal press to preach a crusade against what he qualified as the "so called" English alliance; and on his subject, by way of digression, I may suggest that the tergiversation of Count Molé seems to have met with its reward in the affair of Belgium. An official correspondence communicates, that in case the powers of the north insist on the execution of the 24 articles, the British government declines to oppose them. In this defection France reaps the fruits of her policy. She has abandoned Spain – England leaves to her the sole guardianship of Belgium. France hankers after Russian alliance; England gives her the tacit counsel to ask the support of Russia for Leopold; so that, between the two alliances, the manœuvres of the President of the Council have brought the country to the ground.

I should mention concerning the coalition of parties against the Cabinet, that the organ of the *tiers parti*, in an article supposed to be written by Dupin, condemns the policy of that measure, although in express terms it professes to combat ministers on the same ground as the coalitionists—that of their being incapable, corrupt, and servile; but it doubts the result of that alliance in promoting the success of the Liberal party. The *Doctrinaires*, it says, would be the sole parties to profit by such an event, inasmuch as in the estimation of the Court, they would be infinitely preferable to the men of the left centre or the dynastic opposition, on their return to power would consolidate the obnoxious and anti-constitutional laws of September against the press, and would give new force to sacerdotal and aristocratic policy. It is the opinion also of the *tiers parti* that a frank union of the dynastic opposition with the left centre would alone be sufficient to bring into the Cabinet an independent and liberal ministry, capable of effecting desirable reforms.

The corruption of the ministers, in respect to the elections, called forth the exultation of the *National* at the unquestionable progress of the petition for election reform. The system of nepotism and corruption, which makes such constant and rapid advances, has, according to that journal, withdrawn all confidence from the Cabinet, which strongly resembles the Walpole administration. Experience, says the journal, shows that the venality which is going on in the electoral colleges and chambers, is to such an extent, that we cannot find in the machinery of government sufficient power to arrest the corruption with which public morals have been polluted. The whole evil may be traced to the electoral law; its reform therefore is indispensable.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of Wednesday night announced that the expected issue to the army of furloughs for, six months would not take place; bnt that in lieu of it furloughs for three months only would be issued to one-half of the number of soldiers who it was originally intended should have had furloughs for the more extended term. The 2d and 3d Regiments of Artillery quartered in the first military divion (Paris and its environs) are, however, exempted from it.

The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance, dated the 20th inst., containing 29 articles, whereby two regiments of marines, created by the ordinance of the 14th of May, 1831, are reorganised, and a third regiments is added. This force is to be called *Regimens d'Infantrie de Marine*, and are to be distributed at the naval ports and in the colonies of France. The first and second regiments will amount to 3649 men each, including the officers, and the third regiment to 3675; making a total of 10,973 men. Each regiment is to have in addition a company *hors rang*, including workmen, &c., of 100 men.—*Standard Nov.* 24.

SPAIN.

It is not, we are bound to confess, without some appearances of reason, that so many of our correspondents have addressed letters of complaint on our seeming disregard of the melancholy intelligence brought to us by each daily post from the seat of (miscalled) "government," as well as from the seat of (still more unfitly named) "war," in the Spanish Peninsula. The government is anarchy: the war is butchery. The anarchy o. Madrid is without the excuse of patriotic zeal: the but chery in the provinces is without that of military passion Both capital and provinces are stained by the most horribly coldblooded, vindictive, selfish, and measured cruelties.

To dwell upon the details of each day's crime in that country, abandoned as it is by Heaven, and scorned and reprobated by the good and wise among all nations of the earth, would be utterly disgusting, if it were not vain and unprofitable. Not an hour passes that would not fill volumes with records of sanguinary treachery and manifold baseness, revolting to human nature. Nor is the practice of these fiend-like abominations confined to either set of bloodhounds by which the realm of Spain is disgraced and torn to pieces. Carlists and Christinos are much alike for that. The tiger spirit of Cabrera was first roused to fury by the wanton massacre of his unfortunate mother. But his vengeance appears not to have been quenched by the retaliatory sacrifices which he inflicted upon her murderers Fresh offences, though of minor atrocity, provoked him to successive reprisals in kind, and his name, with what accuracy of truth we know not, now stands foremost in the accounts, whether public or private, from that country, as an individual shedder of human blood.

This may, perhaps, be a comparative slander upon Cabrera, who in the field of battle has entailed so much mischief upon the cause which assumes to be that "liberty," as would explain the eagerness of an enemy less prepared for fighting than calumniating; to cover with obloquy the name of one whose sword has inspired them with terror. But if not the foremost of military executioners among Spaniards, he is one, at least, among the many, no one of whom is innocent.

With regard to the Christinos, the appetite for murder has laid hold, not of one or two fierce and unrelenting leaders of that faction, but has actually infected whole masses of the people with a thirst for the bloood of their helpless and unresisting fellow creatures.

At Barcelona, at Saragossa, in Madrid itself, the degenerate multitude, in their paroxysm of cowardly persecution, can be no otherwise appeased but by the sight of un-armed prisoners shot in companies, or lodged in dungeons, to be led out for slaughter on the first convenient day.

As for the government, how is *that* composed? And by whom, or by what power, supported? Its ministers are changed weekly—if not at hap-hazard, they are named under the dictation, as is imagined, of puppet-movers behind the scenes, or by the caprice or desperation of a woman not secure of her own safety for 24 hours. Each ministry in its turn succeeds to place, without a particle of authority or influence over the stormy elements around it. The taxes, of which it ought to be the receiver, are not permitted to approach the public treasury, being seized upon by the military commander of each district to quell the insubordination of his starving troops, The orders issued in the name of the Crown to its lieutenants are treated by them with open contumely and derison, every one of the latter claiming, like Lord Durham, a dictatorship, and reviling the nominal government, as his lordship has done, for the state of confusion to which (he says) it has reduced the country. The greater portion of the Spanish territory, is, in fact, possessed and ruled over by the commanding officers of the troops, who seem to retain their several portions as perpetual fiefs of the crown, save that they hold themselves exempt from the conditions of suit and military service, for nothing substantial in the shape of either have the generals at the head of armies rendered to the "Constitutional" Sovereign.

Then as to the financial system of this thing, nick-named a "government"—where is its treasury? where its credit? what are its resources? what its means of existence? It has none. Not so much as a single dollar can this pretended "ally" of the Queen of England's Whig Cabinet raise from any merchant or banker in the world, were it to pawn the inheritence of Queen Isabella's sceptre for the next five centuries.

The faith of Spain is notoriously so worthless, its principles of public morality so depraved, that it has not left at this moment the materials for fulfilling a single pecuniary obligations to states or persons, be the amount ever so insignificant. And such is the creature of empty worthlessness, profligacy, perfidy, and cruelty, to which the wisdom and public spirit of the Whig ministers have tied down the national energies of England as to the carcass in the last stage of decomposition---such is the channel through which, such the cause for which, the arms and warlike stores, a considerable division of the navy, and some thousands of the brave maritime forces of Great Britain, have during the last three or four years been withdrawn and diverted from objects of high national importance, from the support of British ascendancy and authority in quarters where both have been deeply wounded, and are still seriously threatened, in the East of Europe, and throughout the whole of the Mediterranean and its coast.

When the Duke of Wellington found this civil war among the Spaniards raging and his own hands tied up by the preposterous rashness of the Whigs of 1834 from playing an independent part, what was the course adopted by that illustrious warrior! Why since he could not terminate the war, he strove to humanise it. He did his utmost, by a treaty binding on both parties, to stop the ravages of ferocity and cruelty, and to retard, at least, the downward progress of Spanish civilisation. How, and, with what success, has Lord Palmerston trodden in the footsteps of his great predecessors? Let the universality of cowardice and murder throughout the whole Peninsula bear witness.

We trust that one of the first measures of the ensuing session will be to save England from any further sacrifice of resources or reputation through her unhappy league with a worthless and irreclaimable faction, and in a cause now admitted, on all sides, nay, announced by the Regent herself, to be utterly desperate and ruined.---*Times' November*, 21.

KILKENNY ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The Marquis of Normanby passed through the city of Kilkenny on Thursday, on his way from Woodstock, where he had been on a visit with Mr. Tighe, to Normanby-lodge, on the Curragh of Kildare. An address was presented to his Excellency from the mayor, certain members of the corporation, and other citizens, in which the tranquil state of the district was alluded to, and some notice was also taken of the railway report. The projected line from Dublin to Kilkenny was spoken of as having "obstacles to contend with that render its accomplishment almost hopeless; and it was strongly urged that in case the great lines recommended by the commissioners should be executed either by public loan or grant, that the main one from Dublin should reach the point of junction. The Lord-Lieutenant, in his reply, after dwelling upon the peaceable state of the district, and declining to pronounce any opinion upon topics which, whatever might be the result of his inquires, should first engage the attention of the general government and then be submitted to the consideration of parliament, thus proceeded:—"It is such a combination as this address presents which I would most desire to encourage---a combination which, neither grasping at shadows in the future nor clinging to that which is absolute in the past, seeks substantial objects common to all, and connects local benefits with the general welfare of Ireland, and the inseparable prosperity of the whole empire. In giving my most serious attention to subjects thus formally submitted to my notice, I feel that I shall be best fulfilling my duty as the representative of that gracious sovereign, the first wish of whose benign nature one has reason to trust her auspicius reign will accomplish—the oblivion of any lingering distinctions between any classes of her subjects, or any portions of her united dominions."---*Globe Nov.* 23.

THREE LIVES LOST ON THE WESTMORELAND MOUNTAINS.

(From the *Westmoreland Gazette.*)

We have this week to record one of the most melancholy disasters that have ever, under similar circumstances, occurred within the country, but the cause of which, we have reason to believe, must, on this side of time, for ever remain involved in mystery. Two men of the names of John Huddlestone and Thomas Gillespie, the former resident in Staveley, and the other a woodreeve, resident in Kentmere-hall, on the estate of Mr. Christopher Wilson, of Rigmaden, had agreed to go a fishing to some of the small lakes or tarns, some six or seven miles to the north of the fell. Huddlestone left the village of Staveley on the night of Friday in last week, and proceeded to Bankhog-house, in Kentmere hall, where he remained some hours with his friend, and, at an early hour on Saturday morning, both started for their intended destination—as is subsequently supposed Hayes Water—accompanied by a boy (Thomas Gillespie) of about 14 years of age, son of the woodreeve, Thomas Gillespie. It appears that they had made arrangements for returning to Bankhog-house on Saturday night, which was a boisterous day even in the lower and more favoured part of the country, but which, on the wild and lofty Kentmere fells, was intensely cold and stormy. The traveller who ventures upon those cloud-capped towers, when the biting blast pinches and the mist descends, must needs have an intimate acquaintance with all the bypaths, and a more than ordinary share of vigour, resolution, and forethought; for the houses where he may find shelter are few and far between, and the most desperate efforts will prove unavailing, if he chances to miss his route. The travellers did not return. Saturday night passed; Sunday came but the friends who had gone forth in strength to enjoy the sport in which they delighted came not back to relate the tale of their dreary sojourn! Gillespie's partner broods over the tedious delay of those who were most dear on earth to her, and in the midst of her anxiety proceeds to take such measures as may elicit the truth of those sad forebodings which she would with all her soul wish to prove delusive. She applies to a neighbour to go in search of her husband, her son, and their companion, and, after a day of wandering, Gillespie, his son, and Huddlestone are discovered cold, stiff, and dead in a lonely hill on the mountain side! How they came by their death is unknown. Some suppose, that worn out with the toils of the day, and benumbed by the inclement state of the weather, they had been unable to proceed further, and had fallen into that peculiar sleep which has so often proved fatal to men exposed in intensely severe climates. Others conceive that they must have been struck by lightning; but this is scarcely borne out, as none of the unhappy party bore a mark to indicate it.

An inquest was held on the bodies on Tuesday last at the Low Bridge Inn, Kentmere.

Reginald Sharp, of Kentmere, examined.—On Sunday morning last I heard that Thomas Gillespie, and his son, and John Huddlestone, from Stavely, had gone to Hayes Water afishing, on Saturday morning, and they had not returned. Thomas Gillespie lived at Bank house, in Kentmere. Hayes Water is over Kentmere High-street, six or seven miles from his house. Saturday was a stormy day, and the waters were very much swollen; I think they were higher than ever I saw them before. I know the fell very well About mid-day on Sunday Thomas Gillespie's wife called and requested me to go in search of her husband if he should not return before night About 9 o'clock on Sunday night she again called, and said her husband had not returned. I went home with her, and said it was probable he might have got back by the time we reached her house; but he had not. I started next morning with Henry Hogarth, at halfpast 8 o'clock, and went over Gârburn and by Troutbeckpark, then over Kirkstone and so into Patterdale. We made inquiry of persons on the road, but could hear nothing of Gillespie and his companions. We searched Hayes Water, and also the stream which flows into it from High-street. Thence we came forward to Gladgrove Gill. When my cur dog was a few yards before me, a little terrier, which I new to be Gillespie's, came out of the gill and barked at mine, upon which we went down the gill and discovered Thomas Gillespie. his son Thomas, and John Huddlestone, in the gill all quite dead. Thomas Gillespie, the elder, was lying on his face with his back upwards; his son Thomas was lying between his father's thighs, leaning upon the left thigh. John Huddlestone was lying about two or three yards from them, with his face to the ground The little boy had some bread in his mouth; in his father's pocket there was a flask which had contained rum, but the spirit was all consumed. John Huddlestone had some rum in the flask, which was in his pocket. They had no other provisions on them. Gillespie, the elder had some gold and silver in his pocket, but Huddlestone had no money. As it was now 5 o'clock, and we were a long way from any house, we left the bodies there that night and, carrying the terrier along with us, came down to Kentmere. There are no marks of violence on any of the bodies They had been coming down the hill towards Kentmere, about five miles from the chapel, and they were in the right track for coming down the fell bottom into Kentmere. The death of all the three, I think, must have been caused by starvation and exhaustion, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather Verdict—"Found dead."—*Times Nov.* 8

FATAL COACH ACCIDENT on BUCKLAND-HILL.

(From the *Taunton Courier.*)

ILMINSTER, Nov. 19.—On Friday night, the 16th inst., as the Defiance London and Exeter coach was proceeding from Honiton to Ilminster, on its arrival at Buckland-hill, the fog being exceedingly dense, it is supposed that the coachman passed the usual place of putting on the drag, consequently the descent of the coach was rapid, and one of the horses falling, the coach was precipitated from the carriage, and literally broken to pieces: the coach was heavily laden with luggage and eleven passengers, several of whom were injured. The coachman, Bevis, a man of excellent character, was killed on the spot. On the arrival of the messenger to Mr. Loaring at the George, every means were resorted to by him and Messrs. Mules', surgeons, to proceed towards the fatal spot to render assistance to the various sufferers, who were removed to Ilminster by chaises, &c., and those who were enabled to proceed on their journey were forwarded the next morning. An inquest was held by Mr. Caines and a respectable jury on the 18th inst., on the body of the unfortunate Charles Bevis.

John Robinson sworn—I live at this house, and am horsekeeper to Mr. Loaring, of Ilminster; my business is to assist coaches, &c. up the Buckland and other hills betwixt this and Yarcombe; I knew the deceased for years; knew him to be a sober, careful man; I helped him up the hill beyond Westhay the evening of Friday last. I took off my horses at the usual place and followed the coach at a distance, and when I came up to it the accident had happened a few minutes; I found the deceased lying in the drain on the road side; the night was very dark from the fog; the deceased told me when I put on my horses to the coach he was late in consequence of the fog.

Mary Robinson, wife of the last witness, sworn—I came up to the coach after the accident happened; found the deceased lying in the drain and quite dead.

Eliza Rayner sworn—Belongs to the Isle of Wight: on Friday evening I came by the Defiance coach from Exeter, an outside passenger, sitting on the hinder part of the coach with my back towards the horses, the guard was sitting in the opposite direction; I did not notice any conversation between the coachman and guard, the guard was perfectly sober and very attentive; I only noticed the coachman at Exeter, before I got on the coach; the guard complained of the fog on the road, and repeatedly said he hoped the fog would soon pass away.

Mr. C. H. Marwood Mules, surgeon, sworn—At halfpast nine on Friday night, I was called to attend where the Defiance coach had been upset on Buckland Hill: I proceeded thither; I was there within 20 minutes of the time I was called—a distance of four miles; found the coach upset and shattered, and the deceased lying in the house of John Robinson, horsekeeper, which is within 300 yards where the accident happened. The coachman Bevis was dead, and his death appeared to have been recent. I looked to ascertain the cause of death, and found an extensive fracture on the right side of the skull, which I consider a sufficient cause to produce death. If I had been present at the time the accident happened, I could not have rendered the deceased any assistance, from the extensiveness of the fracture. I consider his death to have been instantaneous. I asked the guard some questions as to the cause of the accident, who informed me he thinks deceased went beyond his accustomed place of dragging in consequence of the darkness of the night, occasioned by the intense fog.

The Jury found a verdict of "Accidental death," and that the accident originated from the dense fog.

Besides the coachman, whose death was instantaneous, Mr. Bawdwen, one of the passengers, died from his severe injuries on Sunday night last. Mrs. Rayner, who was severely hurt in her back, will it is expected, be able to resume her journey in a day or two. One of the horses died the next morning, the others were but little hurt.

An inquest was held on the body of Mr. R. Bawdwen, aged 40. The jury returned a virdict also of "Accidental death."

Mr. Richard Bawdwen was the son of a respectable clergyman, and has other relations filling that sacred office. On the firm to which he was an assistant, being written to on Saturday, one of the gentlemen arrived the following day from Biddeford, and the scene at meeting was beyond description. This gentleman states the deceased to have been in their establishment three years, and spoke highly of his integrity and good conduct. The unfortunate Mrs. Rayner is the widow of a coast-blockadesman who has recently died in Ireland: she was with her two children on the coach journeying to the Isle of Wight, but is now detained at the George Inn by the late accident, were every comfort is bestowed, and attention paid her and the children by Mr. Loaring, until she can proceed on her journey: happily the children, one nine, the other seven years of age, escaped unhurt. Mr Caines, in his remarks to the jury, said that he had filled the office of Coroner for twenty-two years, and during that period had never been called but twice to hold inquest on this line of road from coach accidents. One of those accidents was occasioned by a person named John Pool lying across the road on Broadway hill of a dark night, in a state of intoxication, and was unhappily killed. Too much praise cannot be given to the cottagers on Buckland-hill for their humane and prompt attention to the unfortunate sufferers, on Friday night last.

MISCELLANEA.

"TRY HIM."—One day last week, previous to the Duke of Buccleuch quitting his princely mansion of Drumlanrig, he had occasion to visit a certain burgh lying some ten or twelve miles to the north-west. On occasion he preferred riding on horse-back, and un[illegible] ed, to any other mode of conveyance, whic[illegible] s a v common and unostentatious habit of his grace's. He l cleared the romantic and woodland way so much admi by every traveller, and now entered upon a landscape l interesting and inviting as he neared the termination his journey—absorbed in thought, it may be, on the sub sublime and beautiful. Be that as it may, he was sudden aroused from his reverie by "mine gatherer" of the cu toms—"the toll, sir, gin ye please." His grace immed ately pulled up; and while searching for the needful t satisfy so just a demand, he was thus accosted by the toll keeper—"Heard ye ony word o' the duke comin' this way the day, sir?" "Yes," was the reply, "he will b this way to-day." "Will he be in a coach an' four, or only in a carriage an' twa, think ye?" "In all probability on horseback," was the brief rejoinder. "In that case do ye think he wad be offended if I offered hi back the change should he give me a saxpence or a shilling to pay wi' as he passed." The duke, stretched forth his hand to receive his balance, and with an arch, and knowing look replied, "Try him, friend, try him; quietly pocketing the browns, muttered to himself it m be supposed, "Not to be done in that way."—*Dunfri Times.*

MIND WHAT YOU ARE ABOUT!—It is astonishing what awful results are brought about for want of a little caution at the toilette. A married lady in Wall-street, whose cheeks last week were smooth and beautiful as French white satin, is now "bearded like the pard"—a perfec Donna *Whiskerandos*—and simply by taking up incautiously her husband's moustache water instead of her eau de Cologne?—*New York paper.*

PUFFS.—We call attention to the soap made by A derson, 264, William street. It cleans cloths with washing. See advertisement. What old woman not buy it!

JOHN SWEENY'S 144, FULTON-STREET.—It is with sure we perceive the following in a Massachusetts pa It is a just tribute to a deserving man; and we can nothing to it, further than to recommend all f r and to follow the advice it contains:—Country people visit New York, who want a "cold bite," a breakfa "coffee and steak," or a prime dinner of "pig and du lins," for twelve and a half cents, had better step i Sweeny's "House of Refreshment" in Fulton-street, h a-dozen doors from Broadway. This establishment is ter the fashion of English eating-houses. Sit your down at one of many tables in a large hall—one hot the same as another; a bill of fare is laid before you, prices of each article annexed; you select your dish, a servant at your elbow announces in a loud vo amidst the perpetual uproar of a dozen other si voices, "ham and eags, No. 7," or "coffee and m No. 4," or roast beef, rare, No. 12;" and before you have time for thought, or perceive the machinery in ration, with 50 others to serve, the dish you specif placed before you. Curiosity to learn that order and c fusion may be perfectly consistent with each other, well as to see how cheap and comfortably a man m supply himself with good provender in a city, shoul lead every sojourner in New York to visit Sweeny's eating establishment, if he has no appetite he's sure a once to acquire one. With regard to our eating-houses, many of them are real blessings to the community, inasmuch as their proprietors take uncommon pains to have the best of cooks various and wholesome food, and excellent apartments. How many of our worthy and useful young men have been seriously injured by the improperly cooked food daily served up at our small boarding houses. How many who were formerly unable to attend to their daily avocations on account of debility and other complaints are now enjoying excellent health. And why? Because they have taken their meals at houses where the cooks daily dish up poison. It then becomes a desider tum to know where to get good food properly cook And no where can food be obtained in a greater deg of perfection than at John Sweeny's, 144, Fulton-stre

REFECTORY ON THE GREAT WESTERN PLAN.—L comb and Sanborn opened rich on Monday, with all delicacies of the continent, embracing venison, tu terrapins, woodcock, snipe, canvass backs, trout, an variety of other little notions in their line, together an imperial surloin of beef and a most illustrious co rump, to say nothing of the drinkables. The whole rior of the basement has been converted into a gorg saloon, fitted up after the fashion of the Great Wes with carved and gilded columns, with superbly fin and furnished eating apartments, and a small back which the proprietors denominate the "House of I fitted up for the exclusive accommodation of swelling souls." There is no mistake at the Cornu 28, Park-row. See advertisement in another colum

WOODCOCKS.—Payne, of the Shakspeare cellar, row, sold last night 27 dozen of the most superbly up woodcocks we ever saw. He procures the best v cocks in the country, and cooks them better. He h dozen of woodcocks to serve up to night.

HAVE YOU SEEN GOWARD'S WRITING?—If not, go the Mechanics' Fair Castle-garden, to-day and wit the most splendid unpainted penmanship ever don man or woman in the same time. The whirls of the c tal letters are most beautiful and cannot be beat. Goward is teaching at 359, Broadway.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Parents, will ye lose your mu loved children by this fearful disease, when a remedy be obtained. Or have you the hearts to see them cou choke, and suffer with strangulation? No. no. If any your little ones have the whooping cough, relieve th immediately with some of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liv wort. This medicine is infallible, being really a scie fic and valuable remedy, we do trust that our readers, and all, will use it. As a restorer to the lungs, as soother to a cough, and as a medicine of real sterlin rit, we hesitate not to say this has no equal. Can more? Yes; go to No. 375, Bowery; so shall you pure, genuine, and without equal.

HOW TO MAKE A CITY.—Paris is very well, London's no wise amiss, but you must *boil down Creation* to make another Boston. (Mr. Marriott, of Fleet-street, has a cantract for making the boilers.)

PRESERVATION OF STUFFED BIRDS FROM INSECTS.—In the latter part of that very amusing work, "Wate ton's Wanderings in South America," are some very ju dicious rules for the preservation of birds, for the cabine of the curious. The proper method of dissection a arrangement is fully explained, and lastly the preser tion of the specimen from the depredations of inse he assures us, is secured by the use of a solution of c rosive sublimate:—"Corrosive sublimate is the m fatal poison to insects that is known. It is anti-putre cent; so is the alcohol, and they are both colourless; of course they cannot leave a stain behind them. The spirit penetrates the pores of the skin with wonderful velocity deposits invisible particles of the sublimate, and flies of The sublimate will not injure the skin, and nothing ca detach it from the parts where the alcohol has left it. A the feathers require to be touched with the solution, in order that they may be preserved from the depredation of the moth. The surest way of proceeding is to im merse the bird in the solution, and let it dry before it is dissected. Furs of animals immersed in this solution will retain their pristine brightness and durability in an climate. The finest curled feather from a lady's he dress, if dipped in the solution and shook gently until is dry, will not have a curl injured by the operation, a be preserved from the chance of depredation of insect."—*Globe, Nov.* 13.

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